Part One.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XVII. NO. 13. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

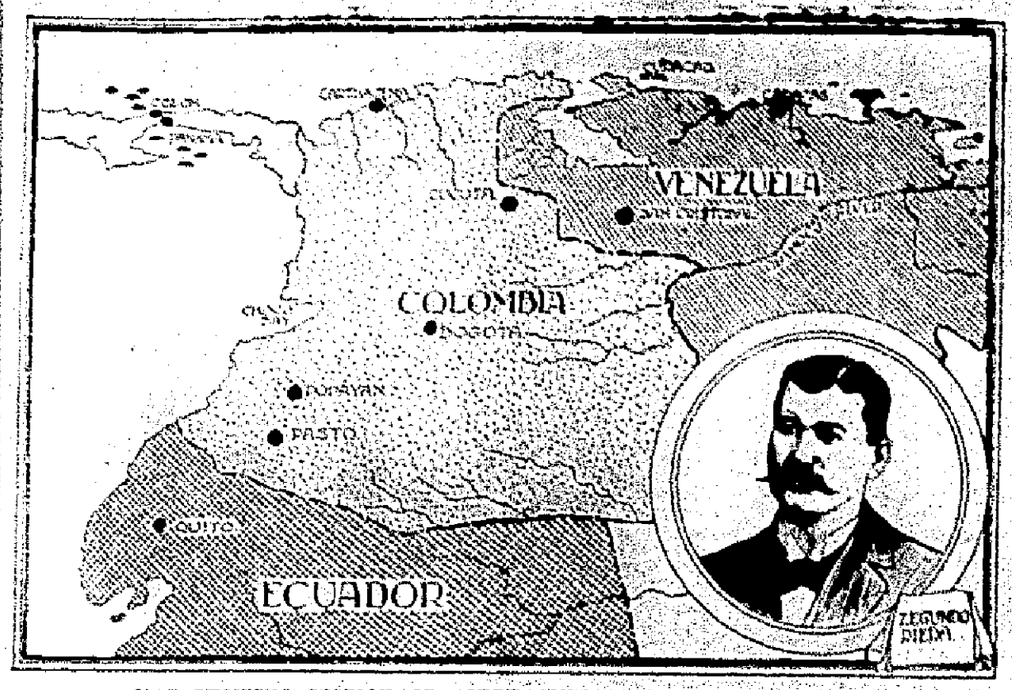
FATALITIES ARE MANY IN OKLAHOMA TORNADO

Six Deaths Result from the Storm at Anadarko--Much Property Is Destroyed--Twenty Persons Are Injured in the Same Vicinity--Outlying Districts Report Loss of Life.

Anadarko, Okla., Aug. 22.—Late reports indicate that the tornado which swept this section last night caused at least six deaths and the destruction of much property.

The storm was most severe in the neighborhood of this place. Here there were three fatalities and upward of twenty persons were injured. Large buildings along the main street of the town, several of them in process of construction, were almost demolished, a number of dwellings were lifted from their foundations and hardly an outhouse is left standing.

Reports from the country districts are meager, but they indicate that a number of persons have been killed, many buildings destroyed and that the loss of crops and live stock will be heavy. One report says that four persons were killed at a farmhouse a few miles distant.



MAP SHOWING SECTION OF SOUTH AMERICA DISTURBED BY WAR.

Pasto is a town on the Colombian frontier where it was expected the invaders from Ecuador would first be met. San Cristobal is the place where a battle was fought on July 29. At Curule President Castro of Venezuela, with 10,000 troops, recently encamped. This force was held in readiness either to repulse the advance of the insurgents under Hierx or to help the Colombian army beat back the invaders from Ecuador. The fleets of naval vessels at Colon and Panama are also in dicated.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON MAY HAVE TO EXPLAIN

General Shafter Will Be Called as a Witness To Tell Whether He Wigwagged Sampson That the Spanish Fleet Would Leave Santiago Harbor--If He Did, Sampson Is in for Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Rear Admiral Schley and his three legal advisers, Captain Parker, Jere Wilson and Isidor Rayner, again retired for a conference at the Shoreham Hotel this morning.

It is quite freely intimated today that General Shafter will be called to testify before the Schley court of inquiry because of a publication in the Chicago News of August 10.

Malcolm McDowell, who was at the front with Shafter at Santiago on that date published over his signature an article setting forth that on July 3, 1898, while with Shafter, he learned from Major Noble of General Shafter's staff that the French consul at Santiago had sent word to Shafter's headquarters that the Spanish fleet, on the following day at 9 a. m., would make a dash out of Santiago harbor. Shafter, so Noble said, had caused the information to be wigwagged at once to Admiral Sampson on board the New York. Notwithstanding this information, Sampson withdrew with the New York on that morning ten minutes before the time set for the appearance of the Spanish fleet.

General Shafter will be asked whether McDowell's information is correct. If he answers in the affirmative the Admiral Sampson will be required to explain why he departed in the face of the promised appearance of the enemy.

MILLIONS FLOATING; THE DEVIL AT THE HELM

Senator Tillman Ejects Some Verbal Lightning Flashes at Mount Gretna--Bryan Is No Longer an Active Political Force, but He's Greatest and Cleanest Democrat Alive.

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 22.—Senator Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina was the speaker of the day at the Farmers' encampment here Wednesday. He was the chief attraction and was listened to by a large audience. He characterized his talk as a "few plain truths told in a blunt fashion, without any oratory."

In throwing a few sidelights on the political situation in Pennsylvania he said Philadelphia's condition was a "sweet, homelike, brotherly love affair, in which the people were being imposed on and robbed."

He also declared that if the old saying, "representatives represents," is true of Pennsylvania's legislature and Philadelphia's councils, then "may God have mercy on your souls, both of you."

Pennsylvania Democracy, he insisted, had in his opinion been the asses of the Republican party, and seemed to be satisfied with the "crumbs and swill of the kith as its reward."

He characterized the trusts as a virulent spreading disease which is fed by the tariff.

"Seventy-six million people are floating down the stream of time," he said, "with the devil at the helm, I fear."

"Bryan is no longer an active political force, other than you or me. He is the greatest Democrat alive, and the greatest and cleanest American alive in public life."

NICELY DONE

Federal Supreme Court Roasted by Mr. Littlefield

Denver, Col., Aug. 22.—The feature of this morning's session of the American Bar association was an address delivered by Charles P. Littlefield, congressman from Maine. His subject was "The Insular Cases" and considerable interest was aroused when he said:

"With the greatest respect for the supreme court and without intimating either directly or indirectly that any of the justices was actuated in his decision in any of the cases by any censurable motive, I feel bound to say it seems to me that they were too profoundly impressed with the supposed consequences of an adverse decision. The insular cases in the manner in which results were reached, the incongruity of results, and the variety of inconsistent views expressed by the different members of the court, are, I believe, without a parallel in our judicial history. Until some reasonable consistency and unanimity of opinion is reached by the court upon these questions brought up by what are called the 'insular cases' we can hardly expect the court's conclusion to be final and beyond revision."

The speaker reviewed the decisions in detail and pointed out many points which he labelled inconsistencies. In concluding he expressed the hope that the greatest court in Christendom in the end will determine the law of the land in accordance with correct principles.

TEN PARDONS

Are Granted by President McKinley Wednesday.

Washington, Aug. 22.—President McKinley Wednesday granted ten pardons, restored four men who have served their sentences to civil rights and denied five applications.

Among those pardoned is a fellow Cantonian, Michael Bar, who embezzled $710 of the postoffice money order funds, while money order clerk of Canton, Ohio, postoffice. On April 21, 1901, he was sentenced to two years. He lost the money playing cards and the government was reimbursed.

A pardon was granted in the case of S. H. Merchant of the Southern district of Indian Territory who, on October 8, 1898, was sentenced to three years for receiving stolen property.

C. M. Lewis of the Eastern district of Tennessee was indicted for pension swindling on fourteen counts and on April 7, 1894, got two years on each, a total of twenty-eight years. The president pardoned him.

W. R., alias "Dick" Thompson, was also pardoned. He was convicted in the Eastern district of Missouri on November 11, 1898, for passing a $20 counterfeit. He got five years. He is only nineteen years old.

THE NEGROES

Do Not Appear To Be In Love with Mr. Tillman.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was unfavorably commented upon at the meeting of the National Negro Business league here Wednesday. His attitude toward colored people was condemned and W. F. Taylor, a member of the local executive committee, said with fervor:

"There is not a colored man in this audience who wants to marry Ben Tillman's daughter. We ask nothing from him."

ON THE INCREASE

Is the Average Length of Life of People of United States.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin showing the mortality statistics for the census of 1900. Increasing longevity is denoted from the fact that the average age at death at the census of 1900 was 35.2 years as compared with 21.7 years in 1890.

The total number of deaths in 1900 was 1,069,064; in 1890 it was 841,419, an increase of 23.5 per cent. As the percentage of increase in the population was but 20.7 per cent, it shows a more nearly complete return of deaths than in 1890 and not an increase in the death rate, the result being achieved by a new and more careful method of enumerating.

Pneumonia kills more people than any other disease, with consumption a close second. Suicide and accidental drowning are about on a parity. The lowest proportion is from gunshot wounds, while railroad accidents account for a proportion of 667 of the deaths from all causes.

HAND TO HAND

A Burglar and a Store-Keeper Fight for Mastery.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 22.—In a hand to hand struggle early Wednesday morning between a burglar and Wash Collum, proprietor of a general store at Mill Creek, this county, both men were badly injured about the head, each beating the other with the butt of his revolver.

Six years ago Collum killed one man and crippled another while they were trying to enter his place. The man with whom he had the struggle yesterday morning is in jail. He refuses to give his name, saying his parents are respectable, and he does not want to disgrace them.

FOR PAST OFFENSES NEGROES ARE BURNED

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—A local paper prints the following remarkable interview with with Colonel Emmet Newton of Springfield, quartermaster general of the National Guard of Missouri:

"That chase we had—referring to the Pierce City affair—was right and if they had that fellow Lark back from Tulsa they would shoot or burn him, or both. I have been requested to order the return of the rifles taken from the armory, but I will not do so. We know what we are dealing with down there and we know the men the crowd is after and we know the crowd that is doing the hunting. The man who is responsible for the last outrage is now in captivity, but has not faced a Southwest Missouri crowd yet. When he does they will put him where an appeal will not amount to much, so far as he is concerned. And the man they burned did not assault Miss Wilde, but he had made two previous attempts on white women, and the old score is settled."

WANTS TO RETURN

For the Third Time To a Twice Discarded Coffin.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The latest chapter in a romantic life is the suit for divorce filed against her husband by Mrs. Grace Snell Walker, the daughter of Millionaire Amos J. Snell, who was supposed to have been murdered by Tarrott.

For alleged cruel and inhuman treatment she prays for a divorce from her husband, James C. Walker.

Twice she has been married before, both times to F. G. Coffin of Chicago. Among her friends it is whispered that this latest move for divorce has at its foundation a desire to return to her first love.

She married Coffin first twenty years ago. Her first divorce from Coffin was granted eight years ago. They were re-married soon afterward.

Five years later the second divorce took place. It caused a scandal in Chicago society at the time. Six months after it she married Walker.

FIFTEEN YEARS

Is the Sentence Given Bullion Thief Winters.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Superior Judge Wells Wednesday sentenced John Winters, the Selby bullion thief, to fifteen years in the Folsom prison.

Winters, when ordered to stand up for sentence, said that he had been a faithful employe of the smelter company for seven and a half years, and that his record was good. He asked the court for mercy and begged that he be sent to San Quentin.

Superintendent Rapp of the smelter corroborated Winters' statement, and also asked that the prisoner be shown mercy. He stated that no inducement was offered for the confession, which was given voluntarily when Winters was informed that the employes of the smelter would have to stand one-third of the loss, as they owned a third interest in the smelter.

Judge Wells stated that he thought Winters was entitled to no mercy and regretted that he could not inflict the penalty for murder.

Winters was taken to Folsom immediately after sentence.

At It Again.

Saratoga, Aug. 22.—Through her attorney, County Judge Nash Rockwood, Julia E. Selby, wife of Norman Selby, has sued her husband for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds.

MINISTER'S BODY FOUND HANGING IN THE BELFRY

He Falls in Love with a Pretty Organist--They Take a Drive and Conclude To Marry--When the News Reaches His Congregation the Comment Is Fast and Furious.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Criticisms of his marriage to Miss Ida Tice, organist of the Methodist Episcopal church of Oxford, New Jersey, drove the Rev. B. Harrington, the young pastor of the church, to suicide. He hanged himself in the belfry of the church Wednesday afternoon, and his body swung for hours while the villagers were looking for him.

Mr. Harrington was only twenty-nine years old, and the Oxford church was his first charge. He became attached to the pretty organist soon after taking charge of the congregation, and two weeks ago invited her to go for a drive. Before returning to Oxford the young couple were married. When the news of his marriage reached members of his congregation there was considerable adverse criticism.

The minister became gloomy and despondent. Yesterday morning he told her he intended to kill himself, but she thought he spoke jocularly and did not regard his words seriously.

The young clergyman was born in Frederica, Delaware, where his parents live. His young wife is frantic with grief.

DEVOTION OF LAWYER IS EXPLAINED AT LAST

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22.—The secret of the devotion of Herman L. Ward, a lawyer, champion city athlete and society favorite, to the memory of Miss Georgia Shallcross, who died a year ago, has just become known with the news that he and Miss Shallcross were clandestinely married at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on February 19, 1900, a secret the bride carried to her grave.

Miss Shallcross was nineteen years old. She died suddenly while visiting in the South in April of last year.

Mr. Ward is now in California, living on a ranch. His friends often remarked upon his regular visits to the grave of Miss Shallcross, which he covered from time to time with flowers.

OUT OF THE WAY

Is His Insane Wife--Now He Will Marry.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 22.—The long-talked-of marriage of Miss Mary Lily Kenan and Mr. Henry M. Flagler is to take place in this city on Saturday next. This marriage has been delayed for several months, waiting for Flagler to secure a divorce from his insane wife. Rev. Dr. Hoge, the late pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, has been requested to perform the marriage ceremony. Miss Kenan being a member of his church.

RESPONSIBLE

In a Measure for His Mistress' Death, He Takes His Life.

New York, Aug. 22.—John Shannard of 1457 Second avenue committed suicide in the Presbyterian hospital as he stood by the body of Annie Bostick. He had been the lover of the dead woman, and was in a way concerned in her death. He went to the hospital and asked to be allowed to take a last look at her body. He was shown to the morgue and as he turned from the coffin he drew a revolver and shot himself. Death was almost instantaneous.

The Bostick woman died from the effects of a criminal operation.

In Patrol Wagon.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—The city council had the school board hauled to jail last night in a patrol wagon because the patrons of learning refused to testify before the council, which is making an inquiry into the board of education affairs.

THE FOOLKILLER AND BOWSER TO TRY AGAIN

Chicago, Aug. 22.—D. M. Nisoris, who as "Bowser" gained a name and fame for himself last summer by shooting the whirlpool rapids of Niagara in an open boat, is preparing to experiment in a short time with a steamboat. He has almost entirely rebuilt the "Fool Killer," the craft he used before, having installed in it an eight horsepower boiler and engine, and a twenty-inch propeller, which will, he thinks, enable him to successfully navigate the rapids and give him sufficient control of the boat to allow him to take expeditions of the whirlpool, a thing never done before.

The boat will be entirely closed and water tight.

AIR PRESSURE

Is Supposed To Have Caused Accident at Crib No. 3.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 22.—Peter McCauley of No. 1172 Hamilton street, an inspector of crib No. 3 called on Major Johnson Wednesday and gave a new version of the cause of the explosion there Tuesday night.

"There was no explosion of gas," said McCauley, "and I'll tell you why. When that shaft was sunk last winter, it was about thirty inches out of the plumb. The sinking efforts were made to jack it back. Now, that strained the shaft and it may have cracked it to crack. At all events, it was the air pressure, which was about twenty-eight pounds to the inch, that broke it off and caused it to shoot upwards last night."

The fact that the two men who were shot up out of the shaft were neither bruised nor seriously injured sustains this theory.

RATHER STARTLING

To the "Other" Fellow Will Be Proposed Experiment of Hypnotist.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 22.—Wm. Kretz, a well known hypnotist, proposes a startling experiment. He will erect a tank, fill it with inflitable fluids, hypnotize a subject, a member of the society and place him in the tank. The fluid will then be ignited. He says that while the oil will burn all around the man, no harm will come to him.

Colon, Colombia—Advices from Cartagena say the Colombian gunboat Lopa sank on leaving Savanilla. The information was brought to Cartagena by nine men who arrived there in an open boat.

ONCE MORE RUMOR HAS SALISBURY TO RETIRE

It Is Probable That His Successor to Premiership Will Be Duke of Devonshire--This Will Be a Blow to Chamberlain Whose One Aim Has Been To Be Prime Minister.

London, Aug. 22.—The rumor that the Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister of England, will retire from his office and from political life, has been revived. It is said he is to go prior to the re-assembling of parliament in January.

Gossip has it that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Devonshire. If this proves correct it will be a bitter blow to the ambitions of Joseph Chamberlain, whose whole scheme of political activity has for its goal the premiership.

The Duke of Devonshire is immensely popular. As the Marquis of Hartington he was Gladstone's right hand man, but he broke away from that great leader on the question of giving home rule to Ireland, and has since been a guiding force of the Liberal-Unionist party, which has out-Toried the Tories in its jingoism. His wife is one of the most brilliant women in England and has long been acknowledged the leader of auxiliary society.

Lord Salisbury's retirement will be attributed to failing health, but it will really be due to chagrin over the prolongation of the boer war, and to disagreements with Chamberlain and Balfour.

RATHER FAR

Union Won't Permit Mr. Jones To Write Copy for His Paper.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—Clarence M. Jones, proprietor of the Press-Post, this morning put to work a force of news writers who belong to an independent union organized by him yesterday afternoon.

The printers have received instructions from the International Typographical union not to set any local or telegraph copy handled by other than members of the News Writers Union, No. 2. They are not even to set copy furnished by Proprietor Jones. As a result, only miscellany is being set.

Jones notified the printers this morning that if they go out the union will never again be recognized.

Typographical Union, No. 5, will meet today to take action on the situation, and it is probable that all printers will be ordered out of the Press-Post office.

CHOSEN BRIDESMAIDS; ACT AS PALLBEARERS

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Six young girls who had been selected as bridesmaids by Elizabeth Anderson carried all that was mortal of the bride-elect to the grave from her parents' residence. These pallbearers were dressed in white, as they should have been at the wedding.

Miss Anderson died suddenly on Sunday last from heart disease.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Colored Woman of Kentucky Dies of That Dreaded Disease.

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 22.—Ann Green, colored, died last night of a disease known as elephantiasis. Her skin resembled that of an elephant and she increased in weight until she weighed 475 pounds at the time of her death. She was the widow of Peter Green, whom Harriet Beecher Stowe considered with reference to her story of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

FOUND OUT.

Two Negroes Are Killed by an Explosion of Dynamite.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—In a powder explosion at Schwindt's quarry, Falls Road suburb, Wednesday, Braxton Jasper and Edward Jittus, colored, were killed. A blasting charge failed to explode three times. Jittus and Jasper drilled with an auger to see what was wrong and struck a cartridge. Jittus was blown to pieces and the auger passed through Jasper's body.

Norfolk, Va.—The condition of Miss Maud Coleman Woods, pronounced by the board of judges of the Pan-American exposition as the most beautiful blonde in America, who is ill with typhoid fever at Beaver Dam, is now precarious and it is feared she will not recover.

THEY SING AND PRAY UNMINDFUL OF EGGS

Chicago, Aug. 22.—While six women followers of John Alexander Dowie joined hands and formed a circle around Elder Mercer and Louis Christianson, a crowd of angry South Chicago citizens pelted them last night with bad eggs, decayed fruit, and such other rubbish as could be found. Two little girls, daughters of Christianson, whose wife was burned in a tenement fire, and who died without medical attention, clung to his coat tails while the siege continued against the ring of women.

The invaders at last retreated and succeeded in boarding a street car and escaping.

During the rain of missiles the Dowieites were singing and praying.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

Street Car Conductor Almost Cut in Two by His Own Car.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 22.—A remarkable street railway accident occurred here Wednesday afternoon. Conductor Wm. Gilbert was cut almost in two by his own car on the College avenue line, while his cries were not heard by his motorman. The cars back around a loop at the end of the line. Gilbert was jerked from the rear platform by the trolley rope as the car backed around. He was thrown under the wheels and dragged twenty-five feet before the motorman noticed that he had fallen.

To Begin at Once.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 22.—The Rocky Mountain and Northwestern Telephone companies have arrived at an agreement whereby the construction of the missing telephonic link between the two oceans will begin at once. This link will have to be built from the western terminus of the Northwestern company in North Dakota to Miles City, Montana.

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Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

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SATURDAY - - - - - AUGUST 24

Delaware is near enough to Marion to make a splendid location for the Republican campaign opening.

Mr. Bryan is going to invest in oil lands. About the time he strikes a gusher the Pope will be without a leader.

Date of Republican campaign opening—Saturday, Sept. 21.

Place—Delaware.

Liquid refreshment—Odorene.

If Mr. Bryan were only an old man the Democracy might find a way to dispose of him and save trouble. But he is too young and vigorous to be put aside along with the has-beens.

Hon John J. Lentz, the attorney, has secured an injunction restraining strikers at Roseville, O., from interfering with non-union laborers. The heart of Hon. J. Lentz, the politician, will no doubt bleed for the enjoined strikers.

It seems to have been settled that Colonel W. A. Taylor is to be at the head of the Democratic literary bureau during the coming campaign. This will necessitate the Republican committee hiring an expert to nail campaign lies.

Democratic state conventions are letting national issues severely alone this year. With the returns from last November still in mind the Democrats are looking about for state and local issues with which to go before the people. As to the national questions the Democracy seems to have completely lost its bearing.

The Cincinnati Enquirer regards it as safe to say Chairman Jones was not at heart as enthusiastic for the Bryan and free silver program last year as he appeared to be. It doesn't seem fair for the Enquirer to assume to question the Jones enthusiasm of last year. The chairman had a big job on his hands, and came as near electing Bryan as any other man could have done. In fact he elected him two or three times a week during the campaign. There was certainly nothing half-hearted about the Jones predictions.

OHIO ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

Ohio is accredited with having the strongest anti-trust laws of any state in the union, save Texas. This information is of interest, just now, when proceedings against the steel trust are so freely discussed, and is sure to be of interest later on when the trust question becomes a matter of political discussion during the campaign. Just now we get our information free from campaign demagogy. In a letter to the Anti-Trust League at Washington, no less renowned a trust-buster than ex-Attorney General Monnett has put his convictions in writing. The letter is worth keeping, so we print it herewith:

Columbus, O., August 6, 1901.

"H. D. Martin, National Secretary Anti-Trust League:

"The railway trainmen are taking the same proceeding, and are in consultation with the steel workers. You have the correct idea. Under the Ohio anti-trust act we can reach them in Ohio right now, both criminally and civilly. We have the strongest act to attack them under of any of the state laws, except Texas. We can fill the jail with violators of our anti-trust law as rapidly as they can jail workingmen for contempt.

"FRANK S. MONNETT."

Let the citizen who is apprehensive about trusts paste the Monnett letter in his hat. When the campaign fakir erects his scare-crow, and the Republican party is accused of fostering trusts, it will be interesting to recall that Ohio has the strongest anti-trust laws on state statute books, and these same laws were enacted by Republican legislators. The trust question, rather the question of great corporations, is too new to have yielded readily to hasty treatment. The Republican general assemblies of Ohio have taken up the question with decency and sanity. They have imposed excise taxes and corporation taxes until we are raising enough revenue in Ohio to contemplate the abolishment of the state tax levy. Moreover, we have anti-trust laws that will enable us to reach the trusts "both criminally and civilly," as Mr. Monnett says. If these laws have not been rigidly enforced, it may be charged to public sentiment against radical procedure that has tended to drive capital from the state.

A PARTY OUT OF TUNE.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in an ably written editorial entitled "Clinging to a Defunct Political Body," proceeds to throw on the scrap-heap of discarded Democratic issues the free coinage theory. The Enquirer's lack of love for Mr. Bryan and his pet theory has been for some time a matter of general knowledge, but since the Columbus convention Mr. McLean's newspaper has become absolutely cold in its treatment of the Democratic leader of two presidential campaigns. "The course of events do not have a comforting effect on William Jennings Bryan. He still clings with tenacious, though merely living, vitality, to a political organization which has been prepared for burial services." Thus speaks the Enquirer of the "peerless leader" and Populist fusionism, and it proceeds in a painstaking manner to show Mr. Bryan the folly of clinging to the corpse of free coinage, which was kicked into an unrecognizable condition by the Columbus convention. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Republicans to find a Democratic newspaper of the Enquirer's influence making use of arguments against Mr. Bryan which are identical with those used by the Republican party in two campaigns. The vindication is complete, so far as the Enquirer's argument goes, and it assumes to speak with authority for the Democrats of Ohio when it says: "They are back at their old affairs, and they are there to abide. Their distinct utterance has found a second in all parts of this vast land. They will not be seduced from their invulnerable position. The truth is they are standing pat—and they are confident that they will win in the next national contest." So much for Enquirer philosophy and prophecy. Meanwhile, here and there throughout Ohio, in county and senatorial conventions, Democrats are fighting, and in some cases winning battles for recognition of the Kansas City platform and the man from Nebraska, who dictated that promulgation. There doesn't appear to be much for Republicans to do but stand and look on while the Democrats fight among themselves.

The Democratic party is unmistakably out of tune.

STIRRING UP THE ANIMALS.

The Grootites may be few and far between, but there are enough of them in Ohio to become a very troublesome obstruction in the vermiform appendix of the Ohio Democracy this fall. The Grootites insist upon being annoying and making plain statements. Mr. Bernard Hubert, secretary of the Progressive Democratic committee, writes an open letter to Hon. William Jennings Bryan, in which he comments upon recent efforts of the Commoner to pour oil on the troubled waters. Mr. Hubert is inclined to stir up the animals. Here is the chunk of raw meat which he throws into the cage:

Toledo, Aug. 14, 1901.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: Having read your "A Word to the Disappointed" I beg leave to make a few comments upon it. The loyal Democracy of Ohio is not only disappointed, but disgusted and mortified by the action of the trust hirelings who have outraged and betrayed them into the hands of organized plutocracy. The platform adopted by that crowd of traitors is composed of platitudes which mean nothing and offer no hope to the toiling masses of the people. It repudiates everything which the Democracy has fought for during the past two national campaigns.

Yet you ask us to support the ticket. Pray tell me what good will come of it if we entrench the infernal enemies of Democracy by giving them the added prestige of patronage which goes with offices. Will that not enable them to more effectually disrupt the Democracy? Do you wish to see those men in power again whose baneful action and odious rule from 1892 to 1896 almost annihilated the Democratic party? Your advice is in strange contrast with your courageous action pursued in 1900, when you told the reactionaries at Kansas City that they might adopt a plutocratic platform, but they would have to place a candidate in the field who fitly represented it. The Ohio sham Democratic platform is notable for one thing—it makes that remarkably idiotic announcement that socialism is dangerous? To whom? I dare say not to the honest toilers and wealth producers of the nation. It may become dangerous to the trust magnates, the Wall street gamblers and other drones of society. Whilst political economists may justly differ as to the feasibility or practicability of socialism, nevertheless an ideal state of society such as is pictured by Socialists, when poverty, drunkenness and crime are to be unknown, when implements of war and wars are non-existent, when all men will be brothers, and all men will be happy, cannot be termed dangerous by the sane individual.

What harm is there in looking forward to such a condition of society? You also state that we ought to support the ticket because the men nominated supported the ticket in 1896 and 1900. I beg to differ from you on that point. Colonel Kilbourne did not support the ticket in 1896, and only supported it in a very lukewarm manner in 1900, because he looked forward to a nomination in 1901. Hon. W. W. Durbin, who was chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1896, publicly stated that Colonel Kilbourne absolutely refused to make a speech, write a commendatory letter, or preside over a Democratic meeting, and turned a deaf ear to repeated appeals, and, finally, to escape it all, left for Europe on pleasure bent. You might properly quote to him the following lines, penned by the immortal bard:

"You are straight enough in the shoulders. You care not who sees your back. Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing."

Even if we should forget and forgive Colonel Kilbourne's cowardly evasion of duty in 1896, we are not willing to sacrifice all the Democratic principles to elect him to office. His election could only mean one thing—it would be heralded over the union as a fact that organized plutocracy now controlled both the dominant political parties in the country, and therefore they were willing to divide the spoils. We regret that we cannot follow your advice. Our principles are dearer to us than all the offices in the gift of the American people.

We cannot take a backward step. We shall continue the fight for right principles until Right prevails or Time is no more.

Yours very respectfully,

BERNARD HUBERT,
Secretary Progressive Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio.

W. J. L. in the New York Sun makes a futile effort to hold the record-breaking Cresceus with these lines:

Whoa, there!
Flight of meteor through the air,
Vision of hoofs and hide and hair
And mane and tail and stretching neck,
Making the old-time record a wreck.
Whoa, there!
Spirit of Speed on steel-shod wings,
Flashing around the trotting rings,
Putting the mile behind so fast,
Only a streak is seen go past
From start to finish under the wire,
With scarcely effort enough to tire,
Whoa, there!
Boss of the whole hoss host,
Pride of the turf and the breeder's boast,
Sample of swiftness and king of the track,
Paragon of the crackajack,
Model of wind and bottom, too,
The incarnation of P. D. Q.
Whoa, there!
Go! dern you,
Whoa, there!

The Galion Inquirer says Hon. Daniel Babst of Crestline "has ceased chasing the fleeting phantom of politics and is now devoting himself more exclusively to the practice of his profession and the building of electric roads." The friends of Mr. Babst will be glad to hear of him. He wandered into the Democratic camp when the 16 to 1 theory was riding on the crest of the popular wave. Since the relegation of that issue there was natural curiosity to know what had become of Mr. Babst politically. That he has ceased to camp on the trail of the fleeting phantom of politics is interesting information. But where does he stand since the "sacred cause" was assaulted by the Ohio Democrats in state convention assembled?

Twelve thousand people attended the races at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, and on the following day but 6,000 out of a voting population of 25,000 turned out to express their sentiments concerning a municipal improvement involving the expenditure of $3,000,000. This looks like a handsome vindication of the horse race.—Washington Post.

And a hard blow to the referendum.

TRAGEDY IN COURT

Mississippi Farmers Handy With Their Guns.

PROMPT RESPONSE TO FIRST SHOT.

Three Fatally Wounded and Others Had Their Clothing Perforated. Peace at Pierce City—Race War Brewing in Two Georgia Counties. Negro Lynched by a Mob.

Water Valley, Miss., Aug. 22.—While a trial was in progress a number of prominent farmers engaged in a furious shooting affray at Reynolds, in Panola county, in which four men were wounded, three of them fatally.

Otto Johnson was being tried before Justices Shoiby and Warner on a charge of seduction. Len Smith, a witness for the state, gave testimony that did not help Johnson, who had a number of friends on the ground. The evidence was all in and the justices had retired to make up their verdict. More than 100 men were present in the room at this time, when suddenly a shot was fired, supposedly by Otto Johnson.

When the smoke cleared away Otto Johnson had three bullets through the body, Len Smith one through the breast, J. W. Dawson one through the breast and the father of Smith one through the arm. Johnson, Smith and Dawson are probably fatally wounded. A dozen men had narrow escapes, getting bullet holes in their clothing.

For Sale.

A good second-hand "Eli" steam hay baler. This baler has been thoroughly rebuilt and is in strictly first-class order. Call and see it. The Huber Mfg. Co. 13-tf

A FAMILY REUNION

The Miller Family Holds One at Caledonia Last Week.

FORTY-NINE MEMBERS PRESENT

Caledonians Want Better Service From the Erie and Big Four Roads. Unless a Late Afternoon Train Is Scheduled To Stop There Special Ordinance Will Be Enforced.

Caledonia, Aug. 21.—The eighth annual reunion of the Miller family was held last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dana of south High street. Forty-nine members of the family were present and the day was made one of enjoyment for all. A splendid dinner was served on the lawn, a large canopy having been raised to protect them from the sun. The next reunion will be held at the home of G. W. Ault of north High street.

Rev. Mr. Jones and family of Cleveland are visiting at the home of J. C. Irwin this week.

Council met in special session last Wednesday evening, taking up the matter of better accommodations by the railroads to their patrons at this place. Mayor Anderson had written letters to the Big Four and Erie companies, stating that the citizens wanted a passenger train later than Erie No. 16, due here at 1:09, to stop here in the afternoon or the ordinance regulating the speed to eight miles an hour on all trains through this place would be enforced. The Big Four responded by sending Superintendent Ingalls to meet with the body. Mr. Ingalls stated that he could not promise to stop any of their fast trains until after the Pan-American exposition, but compromised by saying he would try to arrange with C. A. Allen, superintendent of the Erie, for Erie express No. 14 to stop until other arrangements could be made. The matter was dropped for the time, but he was informed that a speedy reply must be made or action would be commenced as before mentioned.

A Big Four freight broke apart about one mile east of here last Thursday evening, leaving the caboose and one car, the balance of the train running to Marion before being informed of the mishap. Over an hour's time was lost before the engine returned and picked up the cars.

Guests to the number of twenty-five were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, southwest of town, last Friday evening. It was in the nature of a surprise to Mr. Campbell, having been arranged by his wife to celebrate the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Refreshments were served during the evening and a very pleasant time was spent by all. A fine willow chair was presented the host as a token of esteem.

Born, last Wednesday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Kile, northeast of town, a daughter.

Born, Thursday night, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Resler, a son.

Last Friday afternoon about twenty-five young people went to Secrahm park for a day's outing. Well-filled baskets were taken along and all report a good time. They remained for the evening performance of the Knights of Pythias minstrels of Galion, given for the benefit of Harry Shunk, one of Al. G. Field's old minstrel men.

Henry Nufer left last week for a visit with friends at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. He will go to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo before returning home.

J. Hinds and family and J. K. Rogers were called to Mt. Victory Saturday on account of the illness of Mrs. Levi Brocklesby. Mrs. Brocklesby is a sister of Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Hinds.

Miss Amy Ziller is quite ill of typhoid fever.

The Iberia ball club came here Friday to play ball with a nine picked from the old and new ball players of this place. It was merely a practice game for the Iberia team, the score being forty-one to nothing in its favor. Only one of the Caledonia players reached third base.

Miss Mame Donnenwirth of Bucyrus is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Donnenwirth this week.

MRS. MINERVA DEAN

Dies at Her Home on Prospect Street Tuesday Night.

Mrs. Minerva Dean, wife of William Dean, died at 11 o'clock Tuesday night at her home on Prospect street. Death was due to a complication of diseases, Mrs. Dean having been ill for the past three years. She was fifty-six years of age and was born in Delaware county.

Mrs. Dean had resided in this city for eighteen years. She leaves one daughter, Miss Florence I. Dean of this city. Two brothers, H. Weeks of this city, Willie Weeks of Delaware county, and one sister, Mrs. D. D. Essex of this city, also survive.

The funeral was held Thursday morning at Otterbein chapel. The cortege leaving the residence on Prospect street at 9 o'clock.

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doans Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley street, Saugerties, New York.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

FIVE MEN DROWNED

AS RESULT OF EXPLOSION

Cleveland, Aug. 22.—At crib No. 2, five miles from the city and two miles beyond crib No. 2, where the catastrophe occurred Aug. 14, five men were drowned as the result of an explosion of gas in the tunnel. The men had been working but a short time when a terrific explosion of gas occurred. The casing of the tunnel was crushed and a torrent of water from the lake rushed into the opening. The five men who were in the tunnel had not the slightest opportunity to escape, and perished before assistance could reach them. The victims were Daniel Higgins, James Williams, John Bert, Ray Treadshaw and James Dallincourt. Death must have been instantaneous, for no outcry was heard above. It is believed the workmen struck a pocket of gas. Machinery weighing over 100 tons and heavy iron girders were forced out of the shaft by the explosion and the crib was wrecked. It will be weeks before the bodies can be recovered and the damage repaired.

Mayor Johnson sent to Milwaukee for a civil engineer to come and take charge of further work on the construction of the tunnel. Judge Dellenbaugh of the common plea court summoned the grand jury to meet and inquire into the deaths and place the responsibility.

The cribs will be supplied hereafter with boats, life preservers and rockets to be used as signals. Experts will also be employed to detect the presence of gas in the tunnel and in other ways look after safety of workmen.

IS MORE CHEERFUL

Weekly Crop Report Issued by the Weather Bureau

IS A DECIDEDLY FAVORABLE ONE

The Temperature Conditions Have Been Good Throughout the Length and Breadth of the Land—A Very General Improvement in Late Corn Is Noted.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The week's crop report, issued by the weather bureau Tuesday is more cheerful than any issued for some time.

"The temporate conditions of the week have been more favorable in nearly all parts of the country, except the Extreme West," the report says.

"The Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf states, including Tennessee, have suffered from heavy rains, the South Atlantic and East Gulf states and Tennessee experiencing damaging winds as well as injury from overflows. The greater part of Texas and portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and Upper Lake region continue to suffer from drouth, and drouth is beginning to affect crops in Oregon and Washington.

"A very good general improvement in the condition of late corn is indicated in the principal corn states. In Iowa the crop is materially improved and more promising than was deemed possible August 1, but the yield is still contingent upon additional moisture very soon, and the absence of frosts, the greater part of September.

"Late corn has improved in extreme Southeastern Nebraska, but continues to suffer for rain in central and northern counties.

"In the eastern and western portions of Kansas, late corn is much improved, but in the central counties, rain came too late to save the crop.

"In some portions of Missouri, late corn is progressing well, but in most sections it is suffering for rain.

"Good rains in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have improved the outlook, especially in Indiana, but as in other portions of the corn belt, the greater part of the early corn has been ruined.

"The propitious outlook for corn in the Middle Atlantic states and New England continues.

"The weather has been favorable for spring wheat harvest in all sections. Harvesting is nearly finished in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Oregon, and is in progress in Washington, where, owing to excessive heat, the grain has ripened somewhat too rapidly.

"In North Dakota, owing to shrunken berry and poorly filled heads, the yield of spring wheat is proving disappointing.

"The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have suffered from heavy rains, while drouth has become more serious over the greater part of the western districts. In Tennessee, Mississippi and portions of Arkansas, the crop has improved.

"Tobacco has sustained injury from rain in portions of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but has been greatly benefited in the last named state as well as in the Ohio valley, where cutting is in progress.

"The general outlook for apples continues very unpromising. The excessive rains have caused peaches to rot extensively in the Middle and South Atlantic states."

Take Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil compound in the summer and have an overcoat of flesh when winter comes. All the good of Cod Liver Oil without the grease or fishy flavor.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Mathesmon Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

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Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

Wonderful Bargains all Through this Great

Furniture Store!

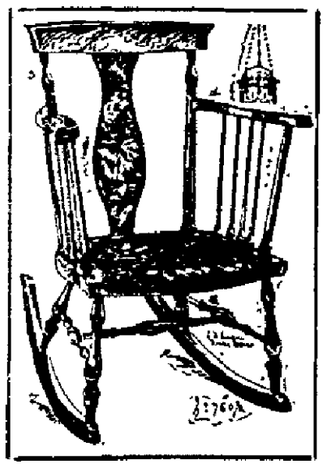
You cannot fail to find just the piece you want.

Here's a Big Cut Again in the Rocker Stock

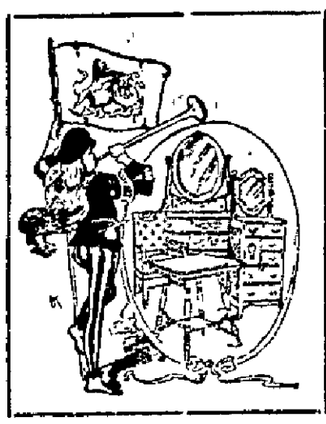
All $3.50 Rockers go in a pile at - $2.49

All $15 & $18 Sideboards at - $13.75

All $20.00 Bed Room Suits at - $17.90



New Carpets and Lace Curtains



49c for all wool Carpets.

29c for Agate Carpets.

Every piece new and clean.

Come visit the Big Store.

Goods Delivered Free.

A PERJURY CHARGE

Joseph Secoy May Be Called Upon To Face One.

SWEARS THAT HIS YOUNG BRIDE

Had Been a Resident of Sandusky for Two Weeks—Her Residence There Dated from August 14th When the Two Registered at a Hotel as Husband and Wife.

A Sandusky City special to Tuesday evening's Columbus Dispatch under date of August 20 throws light on the method followed by Mr. Secoy and Miss Dudley in securing a license for their marriage at Sandusky Monday as detailed in the Star. The special reads as follows:

Joseph Secoy of Marion swore that Miss Nellie Dudley was an orphan, and that she had been a resident of Sandusky for two weeks, knowing no other place as home. On this representation a marriage license was issued to him and he and Miss Dudley were married by Rev. A. E. Winter Monday. It now develops that both young people are residents of Marion, Miss Dudley being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dudley of that place, and Secoy being a music dealer. They came to Sandusky on Wednesday and registered at a hotel as Joseph Secoy and wife, Marion, Ohio. They consulted Squire E. G. Rhoads regarding a license and were told that Secoy must swear to Miss Dudley's residence in this county. This the young man did and he may have to face a charge of perjury. A Marion dispatch says that the young people are prominent socially. The affair was in the nature of an elopement.

ANOTHER STORY.

Secoy Avers at Sandusky That His Father-in-Law Is Dead.

Tuesday's Sandusky Star throws still more light on the peculiar actions of the couple and develops some new stories as follows:

A marriage with romantic trimmings and sensational preliminary features, was solemnized at 11 o'clock Monday a. m. by Rev. A. E. Winter, at his home on Decatur street. The parties to the wedding were Joseph M. Secoy of Marion and Nellie L. Dudley, who claims this city as her home.

But the claim of residence put forth by the young lady injects an element of mystery into the proceedings. Her name does not appear in the directory and no one seems to know her. The license was granted Monday morning and Mr. Secoy swore that his intended bride was a resident of Sandusky. He also averred that the woman, who is now his wife, is nineteen years of age that she was born in Galion, and that her father, now deceased, was Martin Dudley of Galion.

The story told by Secoy to the clerk of the probate court is that Miss Dudley had been visiting an aunt in this city for the past two weeks. He said that the young lady, who is quite pretty, is an orphan and came here to make her home with her aunt. He made these affidavits and then the license was granted.

When the couple entered the court house, Mr. Secoy approached a justice of the peace, who was standing in the corridor, and engaged him in conversation. He wanted to know how to get about getting the marriage license. The justice told him that he must procure the document in the county where the lady resided. Then Secoy told this story. He said that the young lady lived in Galion, and that she had met him in Green Springs Sunday, where he endeavored to get a license, but of course was unable to do so. He said that he and the young lady had come to this city, having arrived here Sunday night. As soon as he and the young lady were married, Mr. Secoy told the justice that he intended to leave the girl here with his aunt, as resume his work, he being employed by a music house. He said that "the girl would have to stay here for a time." He did not give the name of the person who figures as the girl's aunt.

The justice told Secoy that he would have to swear that the girl was a resident of this county before getting a license. This the young man did and the marriage followed. And now the people about the court house are wondering whether the bride is a resident of Erie county. The marriage was performed, the groom telling Rev. Winter that he and his bride would make their temporary home in Marion.

On the register at the West House appears the name of Joseph Secoy and wife, Marion, O. The clerk says that the couple came in late Saturday night and registered, being assigned to room 101. Late Monday afternoon a dispatch was received from Galion stating that Nellie Dudley does not live in that city.

FOR SALE—A new "Quick Meal" gasoline stove; will sell cheap. Inquire of Sidney Young at 10 north Main street. wk-2&d-1-c

Half the illsthat man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach. Makes indigestion impossible.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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MARION COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

It Is Held at the High School Building This Week--Attendance Is High Class. The Instructors Are All That Could Be Desired.

The Marion County Teachers' institute convened at the High school building Monday morning for five days' session, August 19 to 23, inclusive. The attendance was rather small, as the bad weather kept many away who would have liked to have been present, but those who were fortunate enough to attend enjoyed the exercises thoroughly.

The session opened at 10 o'clock with a vocal selection by the entire institute and a prayer by Prof. Robert A. Armstrong of Clarksburg, West Virginia. Another musical selection and Prof. F. B. Pearson of Columbus outlined his work for the week. Next came Professor Armstrong, who spoke entertainingly for a few moments on the institute and its work. As this was Professor Armstrong's second visit at local institute meetings, he said it felt like coming home after a long absence to return here and renew the acquaintance of his fellow associates in the work.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Miss Lucia May Wiant of Dayton, two numbers of the morning's program, a reading and a talk on physical culture, were omitted.

Monday Afternoon Session.

The institute opened its afternoon session, Monday, at precisely 1 o'clock with vocal music by the entire institute. Mrs. Flora Rowalke of the executive committee, acting in place of Chairman R. J. Pennell, who was not present, introduced Professor F. B. Pearson, who made an interesting talk on geography.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance in the morning was not up to expectations, so the outline which had been arranged for this meeting was touched upon but lightly, the most of the time being spent in social intercourse while the major portion of the program was reserved for the afternoon. This necessitated a change in the arrangements for this session and obliged Professor Pearson to speak upon geography, the first subject upon which he was to address the institute.

Professor Pearson, in his remarks, dwelt upon the why and not the where of existing conditions. In this country which are anything but satisfactory, and went on to show that the locations of the cities along our harbors and in the valleys are not over *fifty feet* above the level of the sea, Denver being the only exception.

Professor R. A. Armstrong, then delivered a most interesting address on Literature. He spoke in part as follows:

"The language of literature is more subtle than the language of the farm and the market. In books. It is important to know what is said, but it is much more important to know what is implied. In the language of books one word may carry to the mind of the reader a complete picture; a phrase may tell a story; a sentence may be a whole history. A writer may make his lines so suggestive that his portraits are to us real, vital, present. Thus the poet into two lines may condense the fragrance of a thousand flowers.

"Thus the language of books is rich with allusions—allusions to history, to mythology, to folk-lore, to the bible, to literature itself.

"When we learn this language, what privileges we may enjoy! We may cultivate the most familiar comradeship with the choicest spirits of all time. We may sit in the quiet of our study and yet be in all ages. We have for our enjoyment the wealth of all the world since men began to think and had the art to write it down. If we only know their language—the secret language of all great books—we may become acquainted with the great historians, poets, statesmen, warriors, philosophers, the great thinkers, the great geniuses who have lived since the morning of time. It will require hard work and sympathetic study to become familiar with the secret of the language of books but it will pay in many years of pleasant, helpful, inspiring companionship of those who speak to us in that tongue of all great and good things."

His remarks were intermingled with amusing anecdotes which continually kept his hearers in the best of humor.

After a ten minute recess Miss Lucia May Wiant gave a practical illustration of physical culture, assisted by the entire institute, the members of which readily accepted wands and for twenty minutes executed the movements of a physical drill in a manner that would make an old soldier ashamed of himself.

Professor Pearson, in closing the afternoon session, chose "Temperance Physiology" for his subject. He declared that temperance was now universally conceded to be a good thing; that there were growing sentiments everywhere in favor of it; that teachers of public schools were its most powerful agents and urged them to put forth every effort in its universal establishment.

The institute then adjourned until 8:15 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Tuesday Morning's Session.

The Teachers' institute met Tuesday morning for its second day's session with a large and appreciative attendance. The meeting was held in the large recitation room on the second floor of the High school building, which was found to be more convenient than the auditorium, and was called to order by the president, Mr. R. J. Pennell of Caledonia.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Professor F. B. Pearson, and the music was led by Mr. T. B. Weaver of Prospect.

Professor R. A. Armstrong was the first speaker to address the session, and talked on "Elementary History." In his remarks he declared that instruction should be commenced at home with geography, as that was the basis of all history. He said, further, that teachers made a great mistake in taking too many facts at one time, which should not be. The professor's remarks were highly interesting and instructive to those who were fortunate enough to hear him.

After a short recess a few moments were devoted to physical culture under the direction of Miss Lucia May Wiant, assisted by the entire institute. The exercises were principally of a primary nature.

This was followed by another ten-minute recess.

Miss Ada Bowen, Miss Lillian Rauh, Miss Etta Jacoby and Messrs. F. W. Stoll and W. P. Maloney were appointed a committee to perfect arrangements for an entertainment to be held in the High school room tomorrow evening.

Professor Pearson followed with an address on "Arithmetic," his first statement being that the pencil was used too much in illustrations and the major portion of his remarks was along this line.

After another short recess Professor Armstrong closed the session with a few remarks on "Literature," especially talking up the derivation of words.

Tuesday Afternoon's Session.

The Institute convened promptly at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for its fourth session of the present meeting, President R. J. Pennell officiating.

Mr. Frank W. Stoll of Agosta led in singing. Miss Lucia May Wiant followed with instructions in physical culture, assisted by the institute. The wand drill, begun Monday afternoon, was continued. Miss Wiant closed with a lesson in reading and was admirably received.

Professor F. B. Pearson continued the subject of geography taken up Monday along the "why" question as against the "where," asking why things are so and so, and carrying in the end a thorough conviction that he was right and just in his remarks.

After a recess of ten minutes Professor R. A. Armstrong spoke on pedagogy. He started out by saying that enthusiasm moved the entire world and dwelt upon thoroughness in teaching and being able to attain fixed habits in an interesting manner.

Miss Edith Alexander of Dayton, an artist of exceptional ability, followed with a recitation entitled "When Malinda Sings." At its conclusion the enthusiasm of the institute knew no bounds, Miss Alexander being compelled to respond to an encore. She willingly rendered a short and amusing anecdote.

After twenty minutes instruction in physical culture under the supervision of Miss Wiant, the institute closed at 3:30 o'clock to meet again Wednesday morning.

During the meeting Mr. C. C. Smith of Ruth was elected secretary of the Ohio Teachers' Relief corps for the ensuing year.

The institute this year is remarkably lucky in being able to secure the services of such well known instructors and artists as have appeared from time to time. Messrs. Pearson and Armstrong both handle their subjects in an admirable manner, and convey to their hearers the thoughts of their discourse in soft words and easy, flowing sentences that are readily understood by all. Miss Wiant and Miss Alexander excel in their particular line, and it is to be regretted that Miss Alexander will be unable to attend any more of the meetings as she leaves the city. Miss Wiant will remain during the week.

Wednesday Morning Session.

The morning session of the teachers' institute was exceedingly well attended and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting opened at 8:30 o'clock with singing led by Mr. F. W. Stoll of Agosta. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. J. M. Davis of Richwood.

The first topic to be discussed was "Language." The discussion was led by Professor F. B. Pearson.

The topic was most interesting, and much benefit was derived from its discussion. One of the points brought out was that no man should attempt to write a grammar unless he knows something of Latin and Greek. Practical examples of disposing of intricate words and parsing and diagraming sentences were given.

At 9:15 o'clock Professor R. A. Armstrong gave an address on "History."

"History should be studied from the standpoint of cause and effect," was the chief suggestion made in the talk. The discussion brought out the point that all the happenings in the world were guided by a wise ruler. That the study of history cultivates the memory and imagination was another of the thoughts presented.

After a recess of ten minutes, President R. J. Pennell appointed the following committee on resolutions for the institute: Mr. John Emery, Mr. B. M. Christman, Miss Sadie Anderson, Miss Etta Jacoby and Miss Maude Anderson.

Miss Lucia May Wiant entertained the institute with a talk on temperance and physiology. She was followed by Mr. F. W. Stoll, who told of the effect of alcohol and tobacco on the system.

Mr. F. A. Kennedy of Martel addressed the institute on the same subject. A discussion followed.

Another recess of ten minutes was enjoyed.

After announcing an elocutionary entertainment by Miss Wiant for the evening Prof. F. B. Pearson gave a lecture on "Geography." He brought up the subject of canals, their value to commerce and said that canals are to commerce what the ligaments are to the human body. Their historical value was touched upon briefly.

Professor Pearson's address closed the morning session.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday afternoon by President Pennell. As usual the lecture room was crowded with teachers from all parts of the county, and the interest was as deep as at the previous sessions.

The program opened with music, the singing being conducted by Mr. T. E. Bolander of Prospect.

The opening exercises occupied about fifteen minutes and at 1:15 o'clock Professor Robert A. Armstrong continued his lecture on "Literature," which he began Tuesday. Professor Armstrong dwelt at some length upon Shakespeare. He recited a number of quotations from the famous author's works and gave quite an interesting talk on this important subject.

At 1:50 o'clock Miss Lucia May Wiant led the institute in physical exercises. A number of new movements were introduced, all of them being received with great favor by the instructors.

After a recess of ten minutes, Professor F. B. Pearson entertained the teachers with a discourse on the Ohio Teachers' Reading circle. The professor was to have talked on "Arithmetic," but changed his subject. The instructors paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Delta Williams of Delaware, one of the originators of the organization. He urged the necessity of giving the pupils good books to read and to not allow their tastes to be perverted. The professor also dwelt upon the responsibility of the teacher.

Another recess of ten minutes was taken. This was followed by an address on "Pedagogy" by Professor Armstrong. The instructor spoke on the qualifications of a teacher. To be a first-class teacher it is necessary to possess ambition, will-power, sunshine, practical common sense, judgment and management. The address was one of the best ever delivered at an institute, and was thoroughly appreciated.

There being no business, an adjournment was had at 3:30 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Session.

One of the most pleasant features of the institute was the elocutionary entertainment given in the High school auditorium Wednesday evening by the talented elocutionist, Miss Lucia May Wiant. Miss Wiant was assisted by the youngest of her pupils, little Nellie Runkle of Mingo, who is only ten years old.

The entertainment began at 8 o'clock, and for an hour and a half the audience, which completely filled the large auditorium, was delighted with the selections rendered.

Miss Wiant is grace personified and her recitations were delivered in such a charming manner that she completely captivated her hearers. The little girl had winning ways and rendered her selections so delightfully that she won the hearts of the audience from the first. The child has been studying elocution for only four years, but has succeeded in that comparatively short time in acquiring a knowledge of her work which would do credit to one many years her senior.

The first number on the program was a selection by the Mendelssohn quartet, "Her Letter" was then given by Miss Wiant. This was encored and answered with the selection, "I'll Cheer You Up." The Mendelssohn quartet, accompanied by Miss Durfee, rendered a song in such a pleasing way that it was forced to respond to an encore.

The letter scene from Macbeth was next recited by Miss Wiant. All the intense feeling in the play was brought out in an admirable manner. Her actions were true to life and one could almost see the various characters, so well were they impersonated.

Miss Wiant's reading was followed by "The Little Mouse" by Nellie Runkle. The selection was a humorous one, and the laughable points were well brought out by the child. Her voice is remarkably penetrating and could be heard all over the auditorium. As an encore she gave "The Little Princess."

"The Debating Society," in which Miss Wiant was at her best, came next. The impersonations were almost perfect, and the audience was in a continuous state of laughter from beginning to end.

A selection by the quartet received an encore.

Miss Wiant then read "Backward, Turn Backward," in a pleasing manner. Nellie Runkle followed with "One of the Heroes." She responded to another encore.

To the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by the quartet, Miss Wiant gave a pantomime rendition which was excellent. Her actions were graceful and showed what advantage physical culture is to the human body. At the last, when she knelt in an attitude of prayer this was especially illustrated.

The entertainment closed with "Courtship Under Difficulties" by Miss Wiant. This was a humorous selection and the parts were portrayed most naturally.

Thursday Morning Session.

President Pennell called the county institute to order at 8:30 Thursday morning. There was a full attendance, many teachers arriving Wednesday from all parts of the county.

The devotional exercises were led by Professor Armstrong. These were followed by music, which was led by Mr. F. W. Stoll.

At 9:45 o'clock Miss Wiant gave a reading entitled "How Can I Become a Natural Speaker?" The salient points were to practice colloquial readings and selections containing sentiment and other emotions.

The reader said that one important thing to keep in mind was to read as though one were talking. Oratorical readings, those containing sublime and reverential thoughts, should not be neglected.

Miss Wiant closed by reciting Adelaide Proctor's, "The Lost Chord."

After an intermission of five minutes' duration, Professor Pearson gave a forty-minute lecture on "Geography." He dealt chiefly with mountains, told of their usefulness as watersheds, their beauty, their value as regards mineral products, and said that they stimulated personal feelings. "Some of the sublimest thoughts in literature are the direct result of feelings aroused in author minds by mountains."

Professor Armstrong next gave an interesting address on "Literature."

"Books are wonderful things. Great books contain the condensed thoughts of famous authors. The ignorance of the bible shown by some people is appalling. A book as renowned for its literature should be familiar to all. The principal thing in great books is the message they contain. The bible contains love stories, tales of devotion and descriptions of great battles. In it are some of the sublimest thoughts and the most appealing passages."

Professor Armstrong closed by reading a beautiful selection from Whittier.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, after which Miss Wiant gave a physical culture lesson. All the teachers participated in the wand drill, and a number of new movements were introduced.

An adjournment for dinner was had at 11:30 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon the institute was called to order by President Pennell. Mr. F. W. Stoll led the teachers in music.

Professor Pearson was to have given a lecture on arithmetic, but changed his subject to geography. He dwelt upon elementary geography and explained his topic by taking for examples deserts of Africa. He gave the causes of rainstorms and told how the mountains affected the air in such a manner as to produce rain.

The following names were then announced by A. C. Smith as secretary of the Ohio Teachers' Reading circle in the various townships:

P. F. Chenot, Grand; R. E. Pretty man, east precinct Montgomery; Caroline Schotte, Bowling Green; Lee Rauschenbottom, Salt Rock; A. H. Hinkle, Big Island; W. C. Porter, Green Camp; Etta Walters, Grand Prairie; F. J. Martin, Marion; R. B. Bell, west precinct Montgomery; Lillie Kimmeldorf, Pleasant; Ray Matthias, Prospect; Anna Warner, Scott; W. A. Early, Claridon; John Emery, Richland; W. C. Selander, Waldo; E. M. Christman, Tully.

Beginning at 1:30 o'clock Professor Armstrong gave an address on literature instead of history as had been announced. He talked entertainingly on the Bible, and said that the poetry of the bible cannot be equaled in sublimity by any other book. One thought presented was that no one can be a true poet until he understands and loves nature.

After a recess of ten minutes Miss Wiant gave an address on "The Educational Value of Poetry." Miss Wiant is especially well qualified to write and talk upon this subject as she has, for a number of years, taught reading in the public schools of Dayton, and has instilled the choicest gems of poetry into the minds of the 11,000 Dayton school children.

The address was filled with exquisite lines which appeal to all classes of people, and Miss Wiant was congratulated after the close of the institute upon the excellence of the address.

The most important thought presented was that poetry is an important aid in studying history, geography, art, etc., and is an incentive to patriotic deeds.

The address was followed by physical exercises in which all the teachers took part.

After a recess of ten minutes Professor Pearson gave an interesting talk on language. A great many excellent suggestions were made the teachers by the professor. He closed his talk, and the afternoon session, by reciting and explaining the poem, "Excelsior."

THOSE PRESENT.

A List of Those Attending the Institute This Week.

The following is a list of the teachers who have registered at the institute:

Adelaide—C. A. Ruth, E. F. Tipkenaugh, C. I. Smithson, Elizabeth Click, W. M. Smith.

Agosta—F. W. Stoll, John C. Lacrist, Ellerma Carey, R. E. Twitmyer, Jessie Burley.

Bevington—Ralph Isaac.

Bowlder—Matilda D. Baxter, John Eachman, Adelaide E. Koll.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Adele Lawrence.

Barrows—Martha Krauter.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Winifred M. Deaton.

Caledonia—R. J. Pennell, Maude Appelman, Mary Appelman, Pearle Russell, L. J. Deace, Imogene Stout, Mary Carl Hayes Mallowney, James H. Pace.

Cockranton—J. E. Partridge, Mayme Montgomery, F. S. Peters, Harley Smith, Harvey Peters, Clarence Davis, Princess Rhoads, Earl Thomas, Blanche Kammel, Clara King.

Codding—W. P. Maloney, F. M. McClung.

Columbus—F. B. Pearson.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Robert A. Armstrong.

Carlington—Philip Ruchmund.

Delhi—H. R. Wilson, Harry L. Dickerson, Bertha Dickerson.

Delaware—Ora E. Ryder, W. S. Gibbs.

Detroit—Jean E. Hare.

Espyville—Maude Clark.

Green Camp—M. S. Tschantz, Lulu Porter, Mae Porter, Lizzie Johnston, Cheria Ellis Kennedy.

Kenton—Jeanette Slater.

Kirkpatrick—Anna Warner.

Lalique—Paul F. Chenot, Hattie Markey, Caroline Schotte, Cettie Chapman, Lillian Rauh, Susa Rauh, Edwin Short, J. L. McCarty, Daisy Johnston, Hattie Myers, Blanche M. Clark, R. R. Bell, M. A. Watkins, Ina K. Peters.

Latty—Roy H. Mowbray.

Martel—W. S. Richardson, Della Lyon, E. M. Christman, Rebecca Daisy Lowmiller, Mina Goldsmith, J. A. Auld.

Metpal—Belle M. Wisewarver, Jeannette Wood, Zoe Burnthouse.

Mehomah—H. E. McDonald.

Mount Ile—Luna Stiger, Bertha Stiger.

Marion—Ada Bowen, Emma B. Trek, Flora A. Rowalke, May Warner, Albert Hinkle, Etta Jacoby, Winona A. Harper, Frank Thomas, Lucia May Wiant, Lillian Kimmeldorf, Emma C. Kimmeldorf, Alma Grimm, J. P. Jones, Maud Boyd, Eleanor Boyd, B. E. Frank, Claire M. Clark, Emma Harper, May C. Harshberger, Eva Baldinger, Jessie Johnson, Louise Cunningham, Bertha Weidell, Clara Schlegel, S. L. Earle, J. F. Martin, John Emery, Chelsea Smith, Anna Williams, Louisa Warner, A. A. Gerlach, Mrs. M. D. Porter, Etta Walters, Cecilia Schell, Carrie Bain, Blanche Bain, Matilda Fellmuth, J. B. Coates, Nellie Bain, Mena Beerbower, Flora Boyd, W. R. Everett, Emma Cunningham, Vina Bowser, Mary C. Hazelrig, Kate Goerlich, Sarah Rhodes, Clara A. Knowlke, Nellie Fellmuth, Clara Trefz, DeEmma Hawley, Aldrall A. Gast, Pearle Campbell, Mary Cropsey, Lizzie Shock, Gertrude Lawrence, Anna Welsh, Edith Welch, Clyde Ferguson, M. D. Porter, Margaret E. Harbert, Hattie Gracely, Florence Gracely, Anna Bamford, Grace Owen.

Prospect—Sylvia Cellar, F. D. Weaver, Blanche Henry, Lillian Henry, Annas E. Harmon, Louise G. Kyle, Jeannette Cowgill, Mabel Fleming, Shirley Roberts, Maude Schooley, Mollie E. Boyd, T. E. Bolander, Mary Ludwig, Celia Allmendinger, Evelyn Landon, Kate Allmendinger, Mattie Gast, Annie J. Pollock.

Osceola—Mary Frazer.

Owen—C. L. Leffler.

Ruth—C. C. Smith, Belle Roberts, Mayme Meacham.

Richwood—Cora Roach, J. W. Davis, Ola A. Hare, Stella Allen.

Union City, Ind.—Della M. Hetzler.

Wyandot—Elma Seitz, Anna B. Seitz.

Westerville—John F. Snavely.

Woodland—J. V. Cheney.

Waldo—L. Allmendinger, W. E. deBolender, Rita Augenstine, Estelle Robbins, Amelia Augenstine, Daisy Beathem.

AGOSTA NEWS.

Death and Burial of an Infant. Some Personal Gossip.

Agosta, Aug. 23.—The rains of this week were of great benefit to pastures and the late corn.

Ivor, the seventeen-year-old child of *Jacob Crisinger*, died Sunday evening of cholera infantum. The funeral was held Tuesday at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. J. Webster.

Sixty-seven tickets were sold at this place for the excursion to Dayton.

The building committee met Wednesday and selected the paper for the church.

Mrs. Williams of Marseilles is visiting at the parsonage this week.

The Agosta Poultry company has hired Clint Wilson of Marion to dress poultry.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Neshaum were in Hardin county this week attending the Cole family reunion.

Frank Bilger has been laid up for some time with a carbuncle on his hand.

Miss Leora Bailey of Shelby is visiting at the J. J. Burley home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Williams and son are visiting relatives in Iowa.

Samuel Grant and John Imbody went to Buffalo Tuesday to enjoy the exposition.

Ira Ferguson, who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, is slightly improved, but is still confined to his bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tron are taking in the Pan-American exposition this week.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Hattie Edelman to J. E. Holmes, 1 lot in Marion, $375.

Henry Frisch to Walter Merrow, 1 acre in Prospect, $100.

J. C. Johnston to the Norris & Christian Lime and Stone company, 20 acres in Marion, $1,50.

Merritt L. Martin to Almira A. Martin, 1 lot in Marion, $1.

Riverina Messenger to Jacob W. Miller, 1 lot in Marion, $500.

Ellen O'Connell to Charles F. Fisher, 1-4 acre in Marion, $200.

C. S. D. Shawan to Joseph Walklet, 1 lot in Marion, $600.

D. J. Brady is at Big Island raising a house for his brother, William.

Mrs. Reed, who formerly lived here, called with Mrs. Baldwin Hathaway last week.

Mrs. C. F. Wilson and family have returned from a few weeks visit with Marion friends.

The Misses Jessie Burley and Edwin Carey are in attendance at the Marion County Teachers' Institute this week.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

Item to Given Little Miss Sunlight, Charlotte Nolan.

Adelaide, Aug. 23.—Austin Feller of Marion is visiting with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin. He was kicked by a horse Sunday on the arm, cutting an artery in two. Dr. Weiser dressed the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mitchell and son, Luther, are visiting with friends in Fredericktown.

Oscar Hall is ill of typhoid fever.

The local board of school directors is improving the school house by putting a new floor in the lower room, and is also paving the grounds.

Miss Hall of Agosta is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Charles Kruller.

Miss Pearl Frey of Marion is visiting with her parents at present.

Miss Emma Owen is attending the camp meeting at Camp Ryker, near Mt. Vernon.

Charles Smithson and Lewis Bird visited with friends in Marion Sunday.

Claud Key, who has been visiting with his grandmother at LaRue, returned home Sunday.

There was a surprise given to Miss Fannie Noble by her friends, Tuesday evening, it being her fourteenth birthday. All enjoyed themselves and departed at a late hour, wishing her many more returns of the day.

Mrs. Lee and children were visiting with friends in Marion over Sunday.

W. A. Early has gone to Buffalo to visit the exposition.

George Mitchell and family of Delhi, Indiana, are visiting relatives here.

REV. M. A. POWERS

Mourns the Loss of Forty Heads of Cabbage.

Rev. M. A. Powers is mourning the loss of about forty heads of cabbage this morning. Mr. Powers had cultivated a fine lot of cabbage in the garden at the rear of his home on East Center street. He was justly very proud of it, because the heads were larger than the average. He had spent much labor on the garden.

Wednesday, when he went out to the garden to do his customary work there, he found that some one had stolen every head of cabbage and also some of his corn. Some thief had driven up in a wagon and hauled away the crop.

The Lewis Grocery.

We have our store now filled with new goods throughout, and everything that was damaged by the fire at the Fair dry goods store we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Come in and see us. XXXX coffee 3c, other coffees 12c; rolled hominy 3c per pound. Gold dust, 2 pkgs 25c, etc., etc.

R. T. Lewis & Co.,

111 North Main, Opp. Court House.

Probate Court.

A marriage license has been granted to Corey W. Pantorn and Mable Edna Kennedy, both of Big Island.

Arthur J. French and Maud E. Keener, both of this city, have been licensed to marry.

THE LAST CUT

on Summer goods. We must sell them out. Our limited room together with our large Fall stock of Holiday Goods, will not permit us to carry summer goods over. If we have what you want you can save about one half.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' 10c Vests now	5c	Only 6 Hammocks left at ½ off.	
Ladies' 15c Vests now	10c	Croquet sets, 6 balls, worth $1.50, now	75c
Ladies' 25c Vests and pants	15c	Mosquito Netting, per yard	4c
All Children's Underwear 5 and 10c		1 qt. Ice Cream Freezer	98c
Men's 25c Undershirts or Drawers	17c	Half bushel measures, 35c kind for	25c
Men's 50c Undershirts or Drawers	33c	All 25c and 50c Summer Shirts, men's size	19c
Canvas Gloves, per pair	5c	25c Fly Traps	15c
35c Leather Gloves, unlined per pair	15c		

These are only a few of the many bargains that greets you as you look through this stock.

THE ARK.

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

EVERYBODY

Seems to be satisfied with the goods we are selling on our bargain counter. In fact most everything is as good as the day it left the factory, except for the soiled labels.

50 Per Cent. Off Is Moving Them Fast.

XXXX Coffee	9c	Canned Pears in syrup	14c
Gold Dust a box	25c	Mathers Oats	8c
Mulled Hominy per pound	4c	Kerosine	6½c
Lemon Extracts	6c	1,000 Tooth Picks	4c
		Soap half price and less.	

New Goods Arriving Daily. **R. T. Lewis & Co.**

NORTH MAIN ST.—OPP. COURT HOUSE.

Sweeping Cut in Prices

which will clear our store of these goods in a hurry. Come tomorrow before they are all gone

50c Sailor Hats	15c
98c Sailor Hats	48c
98c Shirt Waists	25c
$2.00 Shirt Waists	75c
25c Sun Bonnets	10c
Men's and Boys' 50c and 25c Straw Hats	5 & 10c
Canvass Telescopes	25c to 75c
Trunks	$1.98
Children's Parasols	10c

THE RACKET STORE.

We are Still Selling at 50 Cents On the Dollar!

So you had better take advantage of this sale at once, as it will not last much longer.

Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing

at just half what you need to pay for them at other stores.

A. SCHULMAN

(Successor to Oppenheimer.)

Corner Church and Main Sts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Rock of Gibraltar . . .

A letter from Harry Crow, an officer on the United States Transport McClellan.

As Seen by the United States Congressional Party and Officers of the Transport McClellan. It Is a Mighty Sentinel at the Gateway of the Mediterranean. Majestic and Unconquerable.

Harry Crow, who is commissary clerk on the transport McClellan which sailed from New York for Manilla, July 10, has written home thus far two interesting letters, describing his trip. The letters were not written for publication, and are all the more interesting on that account. The first letter, written in diary form, describing his trip across the Atlantic is very clever, but is rather of a private or personal character. From it is learned that among the passengers are Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, Congressman D. A. DeArmond of Missouri, Congressman D. H. Mercer of Nebraska, Congressman J. W. Gaines of Georgia, Congressman H. H. Green of Pennsylvania, Congressman Edgar Weeks of Michigan, Congressman Chas. F. Joy of Missouri, and Congressman S. M. Jack of Pennsylvania. There are also about fifteen ladies on board, also the Twenty-Sixth Regimental band.

Mr. Crow's letter describing of Gibraltar and the trip from there to Malta, was posted at the latter city July 28. It fololws:

Gibraltar, July 21, 1901.

My letter mailed to you from this port was sealed on Sunday evening, last. When I came on deck on Monday morning we were running along the bay of Trafalgar, with the coasts of Africa and Spain in plain view on either side. All the party on board were running here and there, and exclamations of surprise and joy, at being again in sight of land, were to be heard on all sides. From there on into the harbor, where we dropped anchor, excitement reigned supreme on board. From the time we came in sight of the coast till we dropped anchor is a run of about four hours, and during all that time the few field glasses and binoculars had to do double time; they were passed from one to the other, each one anxious to get a glimpse of the hills along the coast of Africa or of sunny Spain.

The ship's log shows the following data, which may interest you: Left pier No. 22, Brooklyn, July 10th 2:50 p. m. Passed the Sandy Hook Highlands 5:30 p. m. Arrived at Gibraltar 11:30 a. m., July 22d. Time of passage eleven days, thirteen hours and twenty-four minutes. Distance traveled, according to the observations taken, 3,225 miles (nautical), average speed 11.53 miles per hour. A glance at the above will show that we did not make quite the time that the Deutschland would have made on a similar trip, but I will venture the assertion that the Deutschland, had she been making the trip, could not have carried a more enthusiastic party.

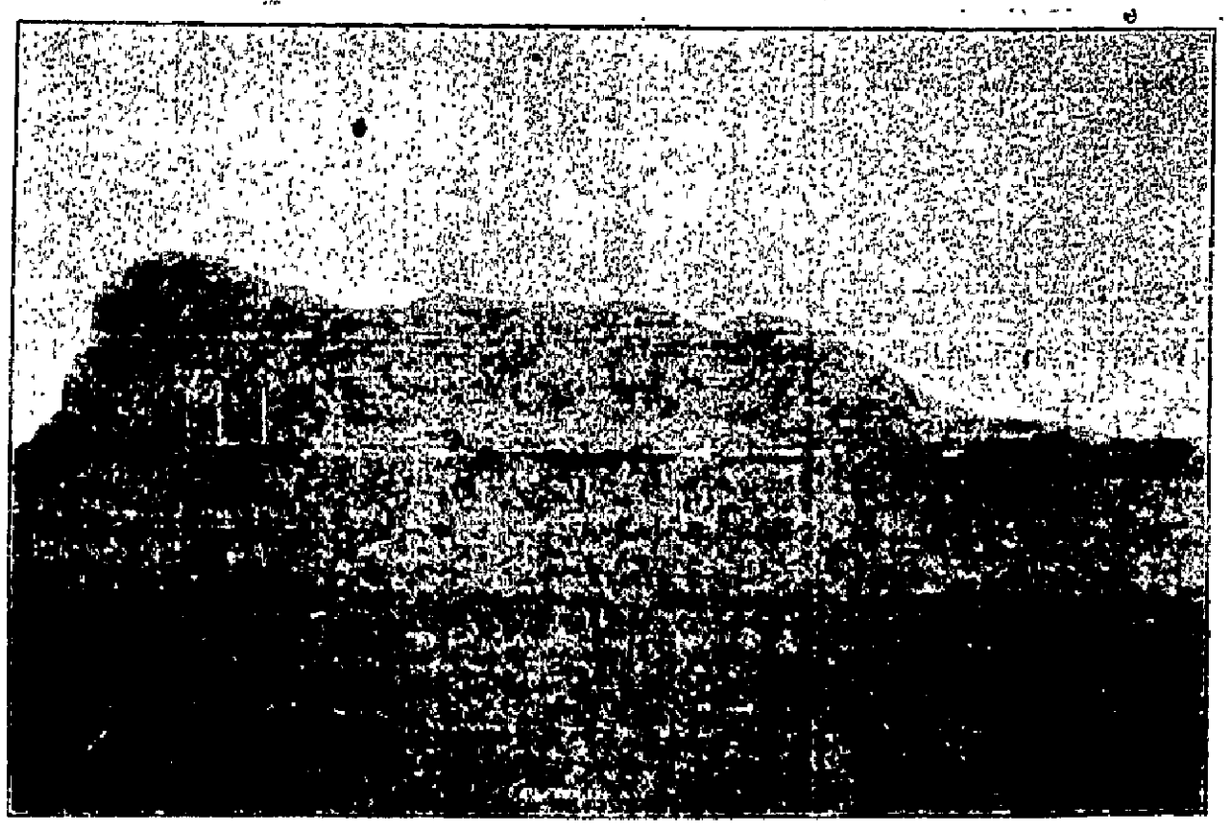
As you come nearer the rock the bay narrows to a channel sixteen miles in width, and on the north shore, or Spanish side, there are a few villages to be seen nestled among the hills which, with their white stucco walls and regular architecture, make a very pretty picture, but unless these places are an exception to the rules and I have no reason to think that they are—distance lends enchantment. To be seen at a distance is the only time that a Spanish town is at all inviting. Presently the Rock of Gibraltar comes into view, and every glass was turned in that direction. Some said they were looking for the Prudential Insurance company's advertisement, but if it had been there the weather made the paint invisible, for it was not to be seen. Until one has seen the Rock and become familiar with the geographical positions of the land and water surrounding, you can have no idea of the mighty strength of this strategic position. England rules the Mediterranean and will continue to do so, for it is my opinion that the combined navies of the world could not pass in or out, and to think of taking it by means of dislodging them from their position, would be absolute folly. It is not one or two guns that she could train on a ship but batteries of the most powerful, modern type, and they are so located that they can be used from most any direction, and from the summit can fire a projectile across the channel to the African shore. Even should enemies succeed in getting near enough to fire, they might continue to do so until they had exhausted their ammunition and with the possible exception of the ruin of the little city built along the side, there would be no perceptible damage done.

Turning into the bay and going pretty well toward the upper end, we come to an anchorage just off the city which is located to the southwestward side of the rock and from where we lay a splendid view of the city, the bay the rock and the surrounding country is to be had. The city, a place of about twenty thousand people, inclusive of the military garrison stationed here, has a mean inviting appearance from a distance than at a nearer point of view, and as is the custom with all towns in southern latitudes, structures are built either of stone or brick, and then covered with stucco, and painted white. Located on the side of the rock the buildings farther back have much the appearance of sky-scrapers, especially so at night, when the light shines from one window above another. The streets are very narrow, well paved or macadamized and only the main line of the north of the mountain may be used for traffic, those running in the opposite direction or up the mountain, to enable a flight of stairs. There is not a street in the city that is as wide as the alley that separates the court house from the Kerr House at home, and for this reason sidewalks are only built on one side of the street, by this means the walks are made wider than in the same. There the walks were on each side of the street, but only about eighteen inches or two feet wide; here they give you a walk about three to four feet wide, but only on one side of the street.

The Rock of Gibraltar is well named. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow stretch of land of somewhat less than a mile in width from the bay to the Mediterranean on either side, and the side of the mountain nearest the mainland rises like a stone wall to the height of about fourteen hundred feet, and is almost as sheer an ascent as if done by the work of man. Looked more like a huge boulder that rears its head above the water, and this heavy head is fairly alive with the highest type of death-dealing mechanism of this age. What at distance appears to be a harmless blemish in the rock, at a closer investigation will be found to be a carefully cut hole close behind which grins a huge cannon with rows of deadly missiles piled high on both sides. I fancy this rock could be turned into a veritable volcano and instead of a flow of lava and molten stone, it would belch forth a rain of shot and shell. Projecting as it does, into the channel or Strait of Gibraltar, through which any ship must pass on its way to or from the sea, an approaching ship could be seen for miles, and would simply be a target for the batteries mounted from the base to the summit of the rock. An approach from land would be equally futile. If the combined armies of Europe were massed on the Spanish frontier and tried to march across the narrow piece of land such a fire could be turned on them that in a very short time the dead bodies would be a barrier against further progress. As it appears to me, Gibraltar is impregnable from land and sea. To combat the third means or move of an enemy, a siege, I have been told that she has commissary stores in the way of canned and salted meats and vegetables stowed away in the vast recesses of the rock to subsist her garrison of five thousand men for five years. And the purest water filters down through the rock and is caught and run into storage tanks for just such an emergency.

All along the water front a sea wall is built, but is more properly an additional fortification, it being so constructed that at short notice it would be turned into a line of howling artillery. Truly Gibraltar is armed to the teeth, and woe to the country, to the army or navy that ignites the fuse that would set this terrible mechanism in action.

England is not or does not seem to be satisfied with the strength of the position as nature made it, but is now spending millions of dollars in improvements, the most noticeable being the building of a breakwater and pier. I have been told that they have been at this work for more than five years and that it will take as much longer to complete the job. When finished it will afford a protected harbor for battleships that will be unequaled. Three graving docks, built of stone and concrete and of a size sufficient to accommodate the large battleships of the day, are also under construction. All this work is being done under the greatest difficulty, but she sees the necessity of these improvements at this point and with character to British pluck and persistency she forces the



GIBRALTAR FROM THE SEA.

Sir George Rooke added this gem to her crown. Three attempts have been made to wrest it from her power, but the one that occupies the most conspicuous place in the annals of warfare is known as "The Great Siege" and was begun July 5th, 1779, at a time when the allied powers thought that England was having all she could conveniently handle with the then North American colonies, by the allied forces of France and Spain. They erred in their judgment, however, for after continuing the siege until November 28, 1781 they withdrew, leaving England more strongly entrenched than at any time before.

There is a high hill or bluff back of the town and overlooking the fort that now bears the name of "The Queen's Throne." It is said that during the siege, the queen of Spain established herself there and refused to leave till she should again see the Spanish colors waving over the fort. After a stay of more than eight months she was dissuaded from her purpose by a ruse arranged between the commanders of the opposing forces. But the hill still holds the name of "The Queen's Throne."

In looking over what I have already written it occurs to me that I am not yet supposed to have been ashore, that I am ahead of the story, so I will just go back to the time that we were anchored in the bay and the launch, with one of the lifeboats in tow, were loaded to their limit with passengers and members of the ship's crew bound for the wharf.

After a ride of a very few minutes we were landed at the Waterport wharf and were no sooner started up the dock than we were beset by a crowd of boys, who wanted to act as guides, cab drivers who would drive you all over the city, show you all the place of interest etc. Passing on through the gate and past a line of sentries we were stopped and informed that the issuing of passes would be dispensed with to the people from the transport but were told that the gate would close at midnight, sharp. I later had reason to know that midnight did not mean five minutes after or two minutes either, but midnight, sharp. Just inside the gate and crossing the moat you pass between the Moorish market on the one side and the Spanish market on the other. A little further and you are in Casemate Square, where is located the garrison church on the north side, and one of the soldiers' barracks on the south side. A bit further and you are on Waterport street, which in a distance of less than a mile and a half, has three names. First, Waterport, then Church, then Southport street. Along this thoroughfare are located the principal business houses, the postoffice and the Eastern Telegraph and Cable company. My objective point was the postoffice, where I found Uncle Sam's money was not good. I have heard the same expression before, "Your money is not good here," but it never had exactly the same meaning. Going across the street to where I saw a sign pasted on the wall, on which was written in both English and Spanish, "Money Exchange," I found that the exchange was equal for all pieces above a dime. When I say equal, do not think that the other fellow is doing business for his health, but he is giving you an English shilling for a quarter, or a sovereign for a five-dollar gold piece or currency. I might add that it looked to me as though everyone who could get a few shekles to the good had put out a sign, "Money Exchange." After posting my letters, which cost two and a half pence or five cents, United States, for every half ounce or fraction thereof, I went along the street stopping at a number of the little shops, trying to pick up a few souvenirs of the place that would be appreciated by the folks at home, and at the same time not be bulky or hard to handle during the rest of the trip. I made the purchases, but how well I may have pleased those for whom they were intended is yet to be found out. In these merchants you meet the same keen, shrewd traders that seem to be one of the characteristics of the people of Spanish origin. They know that you are anxious to buy something and do not hesitate to stick on the very limit of what they judge you will stand for, gauged by the amount of enthusiasm you display over a contemplated purchase. And they are fostered in just that style of doing business by a crowd such as left the ship today. On a purchase of only a few dollars, or maybe less than a dollar, one would rather pay their price and be going than waste the time haggling over a few pennies. They are aware of that fact and the success of that business is due in a very great measure to their ability to jnage their customers, or to size them up, as the American would say.

Late in the afternoon I visited the galleries or the tunnel work through the rock. Arriving at the entrance you are met by a guard, who asks you in a nice manner to leave any packages you may have with him; you then register your name and nativity in a register that contains the names of all who have visited the works this year. I was told the number, but it has slipped by mind, but there were names on the register from all parts of the world. A gunner was then called who showed me through. Up and up we walked till I, not having done much walking for the past two weeks, and the sun being hot, nearly wilted, but once inside the tunnel it was cool and pleasant. At regular intervals the tunnel would widen out into a good sized room with a loophole cut through to the outside; mounted in this space and with the muzzle close up to the opening would be a cannon, a veritable engine of war. These are the fellows that grin at you when you look up at the side of the rock from the outside. As we walked along the gunner explained to me that the galleries had been begun during the siege, but had been continually added to till now there are about two miles. The gunner who was my guide was a typical English soldier, one who soldiers for a vocation and has seen service from Australia to India and Africa. The term of enlistment is more than twice as long as our soldiers are required to enlist for, being seven years, while our men only enlist for three, nor is the pay as good. An enlisted man, in the English army is only paid one shilling a day and everything found. Very few of the garrison stationed here have seen service in South Africa, but the governor general and commander of the post, Sir Joseph White, was in command at Ladysmith.

After I had seen all that strangers are allowed to see—only the older part of the fortification—I made my way with the aid of the guide, (I could never have gone alone), back to the wharf where the launch was waiting to take us out to the ship. I was only on board long enough to get dinner and with Congressman Green of Pennsylvania, the second officer of the ship and Mr. Winnings of New Castle, Indiana, came ashore again. We had been told that the gate would close at midnight, but, as is usually the case, there is someone in the party who wished to try the regulations to the very limit, and in this instance did not cut the time fine enough, for when we started back to the wharf we met the gatekeeper within less than two minutes' walk of the gate and no amount of talk or argument or excuse would go with him; we were simply locked in the city for the night, and had to go to a hotel, or have "Beach No. 19" in the park. Arriving at the hotel, we all had to give our names and explain why we had been too late to get out of the gate. My curiosity was aroused to know why all this information was required, and was told that a report had to be made at headquarters of all foreigners who had stayed over night at the house. The rules were very strict and at evening gunfire—about 8.15—every person who is inside the city gate, is either an English citizen or has a permit from the proper authorities. In the case of the Spaniards who come into the city to work, or on business, the rule is more rigidly enforced. As there is something like five thousand of them working in the city and on the new breakwater in course of construction, it is quite a sight to see them just after quitting time go filing through the narrow street on their way to the one gate that leads them to the frontier and to Spain.

When we reached the ship Tuesday morning we found that the crowd had taken the boat and gone over to Tangiers, across the channel, on the African side. I was sorry that I missed this trip, and could have gone as well as not had I been aboard at the time the little steamer called for them.

After lunch today we took a carriage and drove over to Linea, the nearest town in Spain. There is nothing to see here. A person is struck most with the contrast between the clean and well kept appearance of Gibraltar and the filth and untidiness of Linea. There was a bullfight held here last Sunday and another will be held next Sunday. There are a number of towns close, but a visit to one of them is sufficient; they are pretty much all alike.

One has a great object lesson here in the progress of England and the degeneracy of Spain. On all sides is to be seen the best of evidence, the two cities, the roads, the buildings and the soldiers of the two armies. In the case of England at Gibraltar all the expense is met by revenue levied at some other port, while with Spain she has the customs of the country and the shipping at these different ports to meet any expense she may have here. I do not think that the shipping or revenue derived from imports and exports from Gibraltar amounts to a great deal.

Lying between the Spanish and British lines of sentries is a kind of buffer, or no man's land, called the neutral ground, belonging to neither Britain nor Spain. But while it belongs to nobody, it is a resort for everybody intent on doing a bit of contraband trade, and here at any time may be seen large numbers of persons padding themselves with the articles they intend to take into Spain duty free. Tobacco is the chief article of this trade. This strip of land is a little less than a mile in length from the Mediterranean sea to the bay and is less than half a mile from the British and Spanish sentries. Here you will see the Tommy Atkins in his suit of ka-ki and on the other side the Spaniard with his ilfy fitting suit of blue jacket and red trousers, pacing his beat with almost mechanical regularity.

This immediate vicinity, Trafalgar bay, was also the scene of one of the world's greatest naval conflicts. The victory of the English over the allied fleets of the French and Spanish, sealed the supremacy of the English from that day to the present, over the sea. Here on the 21st of October, 1805, Nelson, with twenty-seven ships of the line and four frigates crushed the French under Villeneuve and the Spanish under Gravina with their thirty-three ships of the line and seven frigates. It was during this battle that Nelson, lying on the deck of his flag ship, mortally wounded, sent up the signal that will live as long as the annals of naval warfare are told—"England expects every man to do his duty." Just outside the old Southport gate is the Trafalgar cemetery; here lie buried many of those who lost their lives in this conflict.

It was near here, too, that, during the British naval maneuvers, the Camperdown and Victoria collided and went to the bottom, with such terrible loss of life.

The Moorish castle, situated on the northwest slope of the rock, is supposed to have been begun in the year 711 and completed in 725. It was originally much larger than at present, but the passing years and the bombardments it has been subjected to, have reduced the size co The part remaining shows the solid shot fired during t It is now used as a prison prisoners and has the opp being able to withstand th of time, the elements and number of years to come.

On the way over, upon c mate, it was found that Cad distant about seventy mile practically decided among of the party, that a trip to C be just the thing. It was that the run could be mad hours, that there one might idea of the real Spain. In largest of her cities and principal seaports. It was Cervera's fleet was fitted out ed on the much advertised struction of the principal c United States, mention of or the outcome of which is A few hours might be spen get back to Gibraltar in am we all that there was of be seen in the latter place took a consultation of a minutes with the first party aboard to insure the aband that plan. It just takes hours to make the trip each I am informed that this re of speed, five miles per hou trained all over Spain. Fo Paris and four and a half da don, think of it! Is there evidence required to show t lack of progress or even keep abreast of the times t ing conditions of means of t tion? One would fare near If you took the water rou Gibraltar at 11 a. m., you at Cadiz about 6 p. m., and get back till the next day, only have had the night ar part of the morning in Cadiz way over and back the steam at Tangiers in Morroco. cers stationed here say tha farther away from the rest world here than they do at northern outposts in India. to get a copy of the Paris one was not to be had in th only papers we could get London Express and Standa course they were about five There are two newspaper here, one in Spanish and "The Gibraltar Chronicle," Neither of these papers is a esting, there is almost a tot of telegraphic news and the cle that had any bearing o or Americans was, about fou the steel strike, and they had ted from a London paper.

About the first news we r reaching Gibraltar was that death of the American cons Sprague. For more than years the Spragues, father have represented the Ameri ernment at this important st elder Sprague was appointe drew Jackson and was succee son, the appointment being James K. Polk. He served than fifty-three years. Whil at Gibraltar the notice of th ment of the third of the line ceived. The present consul the very efficient vice consul dered valuable service to hi during the time of the Spani can war. The Spragues must of property and good financi tion, because the salary attach position is small. I presu family pride had a great dea with strengthening the desire present consul had to suc father; the fact, too, that t nicely located here," their ho one of the finest in the city, compare favorably with the class of homes in the cities States. The consulate is of portance commercially, but g erally more than ordinary in diplomatically. The very manner in which the affairs government were handled a prompt and reliable informat was furnished were highly sat It was the consul at this poi entered the protest with the government against allowi Spanish fleet to take coal at claiming that the granting privilege was a violation of tional law.

Wednesday evening, July 24 last in Gibraltar, was passed Alameda or public garden, wh listened to a concert given by rison band of some sixty piece quiet a relief to listen to the selections from Florodora and Popular pieces that we from N had been used to hearing. In ed with the music of the ba American contingent of the cr highly entertained by a Hi band with their bag-pipes. say that this is the most beaut sic that I have ever listened it was a positive novelty, and, furnished a very agreeable e entertainment for our part Alameda is located just outside Southport gate, and was built the reign of Charles the Fifth the year 1550. What the Pra Havana or the Plaza Principe Juan, such is the Alameda to tar; a promenade, and in the e and more particularly so on tho the band plays, will be found the entire population of the cit ing up one side and down the apparently in the very height joyment and good nature.

Gibraltar is nothing if not a politan city. Here rubbing sh with the Tommy Atkins of the army and the blue jackets of th will be found Turks, Moors, Spaniards and in fact about a nationalities of Europe. An

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